

THE LOUISIANA QUERY.

Examination of the Chairman of the Returning Board.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATIONS.

An Army Officer Testifies to the Disloyal Feeling of the Whites.

NEGRO MURDERS AND THEFTS.

Senator Thurman on the Bayonet Outrage.

INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR KELLOGG.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27, 1875. The investigating Committee closed its session at half-past ten o'clock this evening. Governor Kellogg was in attendance. At its conclusion your correspondent had a short interview with him to the following effect:—

Governor Kellogg stated that he had purposely abstained himself from the sessions while they were investigating the action of the Returning Board. Learning this morning that they had concluded that portion of their labors he had visited them to-night for the first time. The evidence just adduced in regard to intimidation and the White League had been terrible and could not fail to carry conviction with it when heard at the North.

GOVERNOR KELLOGG ON THE COMMITTEE. When asked what he thought of the personnel of the committee the Governor answered:—"I think they are very fair men, anxious to do perfect justice, and are moreover remarkably shrewd and talented. Their manner of conducting the examination is admirable; they go to the heart of every subject and allow nothing to escape."

In reply to the query whether he would be willing to trust his interests to their decisions in moving the present political troubles he replied, "Certainly, and I have remained after the session was concluded to specifically state. I am willing to leave the whole affair to their arbitration—the election of 1872 or the election of 1874—and in either case I do not pledge myself to abide by their decision, whatever that may be, but to use whatever power I may have to influence the election of 1874. You know the gentlemen here are now virtually the Congressional Committee, the other members having left it in their hands. I understand the other party has signified its willingness to submit the entire question to them, and I am not only willing, but desirous, of doing the same."

THE SUB-COMMITTEE'S INQUIRIES LIMITED. When asked how they compared with the previous committee Governor Kellogg replied that he thought them more able. The other committee, he said, limited itself in the scope of its examination. It confined the intimidation investigation to two parties only. This committee, on the contrary, had adopted a more enlarged policy and endeavored to ascertain all testimony that could be produced. The result was that the corridors of the Court House had been thronged all day with witnesses, and would be thronged for six weeks more if the committee had the time or inclination to listen to them. The evidence already produced was of the most direct and unanswerable character, and it would be sustained through final solution anticipated.

When asked his opinion as to the result of the committee's labors he replied that he anticipated a final solution of the Louisiana troubles at their hands. He had reasons to expect this from the manner in which they conducted the examination, and from other causes which it was not necessary to mention.

He spoke in the highest terms of admiration for Mr. Hoar and very kindly of Mr. Marshall; praised Mr. Wheeler's method of cross-examination, and taking it altogether, appeared highly elated with the result of the evening session.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In the Keellogg House of Representatives to-day several admissions were made to the effect that there was no legal quorum of members upon the committee to examine into the books of the Auditor and Treasurer. It is said the delay was caused because the Attorney General had said the investigation would carry no weight because of its illegality.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27, 1875.

Before the Congressional Committee the testimony of Governor Wells was continued. In regard to the abstraction of forty or fifty affidavits filed by conservative counsel in Natchitoches parish, he stated that the papers from which the Board made their report were taken charge of by the clerks and that he knew nothing of the disposition made of the papers after the Board had completed their sessions. In relation to the White League matter and bow-tie outrages in Rapides parish, he cited the case of a killing, followed by another, and intimidation from that cause; that general rumor said two persons who had witnessed the killing, one a boy, were arrested, whose bow-tie was taken from their dressing-trunk; that it was the work of the White League, and that in another parish their method of frightening the negroes was to dress in white and to go out at night in the darkness, and in other ways intimidate them.

ASSASSINATION EVADDED.

Touching his statement regarding an attempted assassination while at the City Hotel on Sunday, November 20, he stated in substance that on the Sunday named he was at the City Hotel eating dinner alone, but was soon joined by a friend with whom he had made an appointment to meet. He did not give the name of the friend, who he called upon, was called hurriedly from the dining room; finishing his meal he arose and was leaving the room, when two strange men, who were sitting at the opposite table drinking wine, hurriedly arose and followed him to within a few feet of the door, when a gentleman, who with his wife and daughter were sitting near a door leading to the hall, arose and on the way out reached the door just in time to step between him and the two men. As he walked into the hall he met his friend, who somewhat excitedly hurried him down stairs and to the pavement. He then told him that the man who had called upon him from the dining room by one of his friends, who had stated that an attempt was to be made to assassinate him (Wells) there; that the two strangers were, doubtless, the assassins, and that upon inquiry it was ascertained that no one about the hotel knew them. The only thing was that they were registered as from Memphis, Tenn., and his friends then went to his room in Chate-

lons House street, where the matter was talked over and finally it was decided that he should leave the hotel and find accommodation elsewhere, which was done.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATIONS. Counsel then derived the name of the friend, that he might be apprehended; but Mr. Wells declined giving it, stating that he had no objection to not doing so, one of which was the injury that might result to him, but he would consult with his counsel. Counsel insisted, when the Chairman stated that he had been informed by a gentleman and prominent business man here that they would be glad to have him in possession of the committee; but, were they to appear as witnesses before the committee, their business would materially suffer. He cited the case of one Mr. French, who had before the sub-committee, and for that had lost nearly all his custom. From that fact the committee would probably be deterred from further inquiry.

Mr. Marr did not consider that any one would suffer from giving truthful evidence before the committee, and that it would be a democratic majority as it would be in Boston. If a witness swore to an untruth there would be consequences, and the same would be the case here. He would not talk about assassination, but none had been done. General Campbell thought differently. No business could be done here and there to truth without losing his business as well as his standing, and he would be thrown down as a public enemy, or, in other words, be ostracized. Judge Wells then asked him what he understood that the party who imparted information to the committee gave it as his own experience, but that it was the general expression made by him.

ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE RETURNING BOARD. Governor Wells having been asked by T. C. Anderson, who was a member of the Returning Board, and who had previously affirmed statements made by Governor Wells, he emphatically denied the assertion imputed to him by Mr. Zacharie, who he knew would correct the statement when he knew it was untrue. He stated that he had not \$100,000 worth of claims which he got for \$10,000; nor did he ever say anything about it. He might have conveyed the impression before the final action of the Board from the daily papers that it was the idea that the democrats would have the lower House, but he had never made the statement after compiling the returns; in regard to becoming a member of the Board, he thought Mr. Attyne was mistaken; that he had known him for twenty years as an honest man and that he believed he was honest; he never had any conversation with Packard or Kellogg saying the conservatives would have a majority.

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General Campbell then presented a tabular statement of the vote of all the parishes in protest, giving a compilation of both the colored and white vote since 1872, and offered it as a letter of introduction to the committee, and handed it to the committee for examination.

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THE LOUISIANA QUERY.

Lively Times in the Municipal Convention.

A Man Thrown from a Second Story Window.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 27, 1875.

According to the provisions of the new constitution of the State of Pennsylvania the Aldermen of this city have been entirely set aside, while, in lieu of the same, every 30,000 inhabitants of the commonwealth is entitled to what is known as a police magistrate. It was for the nomination of these magistrates that the democratic delegates from the different districts assembled in convention to-day. A more disgraceful scene than that enacted in the building where these delegates met could hardly have been taken place, and as every ward was represented by three parties almost ninety delegates were on hand, so that the disturbance, generally participated in, approximated very closely to a riot.

The salary of a police magistrate is about \$3,000 a year, and hence all butchers, bakers, tailors and incipient lawyers of prominence in the different wards are severely clamoring for the appointment. This intense rivalry on the part of the several aspirants has given rise to the most bitter personal pique and vituperation, and hence when the opposing elements met to-day there was a general disturbance. The doors were closed nominally to all who were not delegates; but the outside was swarmed to such great numbers, and the pounding upon the door was so violent, that the order of the meeting within was seriously interfered with. Some of those inside demanded that their interested friends in the street be admitted. Others violently opposed the proposition, stigmatizing the crowds without as rioters and interlopers.

THEY MAKE A BREAK. By twelve o'clock fully 300 people clogged the thoroughfare in front of the building in which the Convention was being held, and their chagrin at being locked out from the proceedings had worked into passionate intensity.

"Damn 'em!" cried a voice, "let's go in anyhow."

"Ar, ay!" shouted a dozen more, "that's us." A general rush was made upon the entrance in the twinkling of an eye, and a dozen muscular shoulders supplemented with the force and madness of hundreds surging and pushing in the rear, thrust aside bolts, bars, hinges and doorkeepers alike, and afforded free egress to the corridor beyond. The crowd then rushed into the hall, and the order of the meeting within was seriously interfered with. Some of those inside demanded that their interested friends in the street be admitted. Others violently opposed the proposition, stigmatizing the crowds without as rioters and interlopers.

TEMPLE VERSUS THE BOYS. Temple's announcement was greeted with a laugh of defiance, whereupon the gentleman who presided over the meeting ordered the boys to obey his order. These gentlemen did their best to obey the command, but every one seemed to be so much annoyed by his own conduct that he refused to obey. Temple then arose and stated that he wished three men to repair immediately to the Mayor and demand the interference of the police. The committee of three at once started off, amid the howling and jeering of the gallery.

As soon as the door closed upon the committee the noise in the gallery became almost deafening. The crowd then rushed into the hall, and the order of the meeting within was seriously interfered with. Some of those inside demanded that their interested friends in the street be admitted. Others violently opposed the proposition, stigmatizing the crowds without as rioters and interlopers.

At this juncture Captain Curry, backed by twenty policemen, entered the room and told the delegates to disperse. The crowd then rushed into the hall, and the order of the meeting within was seriously interfered with. Some of those inside demanded that their interested friends in the street be admitted. Others violently opposed the proposition, stigmatizing the crowds without as rioters and interlopers.

UPON MR. TEMPLE'S SPEECH. Captain Curry—Will you please clear the hallway and the gallery? Please do so at once. The crowd then rushed into the hall, and the order of the meeting within was seriously interfered with. Some of those inside demanded that their interested friends in the street be admitted. Others violently opposed the proposition, stigmatizing the crowds without as rioters and interlopers.

THE ROLL WAS THEN CALLED AGAIN, in order to ascertain what men had dropped into the Convention from the galleries. About fifteen interlopers were taken out, and the order of the meeting within was seriously interfered with. Some of those inside demanded that their interested friends in the street be admitted. Others violently opposed the proposition, stigmatizing the crowds without as rioters and interlopers.

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PETITIONING FOR WORK.

A general meeting of the Laborers' Union Benevolent Society was held last evening in the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, Grand and Elizabeth streets. James O'Brien presided. The committee appointed at a former meeting for the purpose of presenting a series of resolutions petitioning on behalf of 8,000 laboring men, the Mayor and Council of the city to do justice to the unemployed members of the union may have work to protect them from starvation during the present winter of the year. Resolutions were read and adopted, and a committee was appointed to wait upon the Mayor and Council and present them with a copy of these resolutions.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudson's pharmacy, 111 Broadway, New York.

1874.	1875.
8 A. M. 25	10 32nd P. M. 45
9 A. M. 25	11 32nd P. M. 45
10 A. M. 25	12 32nd P. M. 45
11 A. M. 25	1 32nd P. M. 45
12 A. M. 25	2 32nd P. M. 45
1 32nd P. M. 45	3 32nd P. M. 45
2 32nd P. M. 45	4 32nd P. M. 45
3 32nd P. M. 45	5 32nd P. M. 45
4 32nd P. M. 45	6 32nd P. M. 45
5 32nd P. M. 45	7 32nd P. M. 45
6 32nd P. M. 45	8 32nd P. M. 45
7 32nd P. M. 45	9 32nd P. M. 45
8 32nd P. M. 45	10 32nd P. M. 45
9 32nd P. M. 45	11 32nd P. M. 45
10 32nd P. M. 45	12 32nd P. M. 45
11 32nd P. M. 45	1 32nd P. M. 45
12 32nd P. M. 45	2 32nd P. M. 45
1 32nd P. M. 45	3 32nd P. M. 45
2 32nd P. M. 45	4 32nd P. M. 45
3 32nd P. M. 45	5 32nd P. M. 45
4 32nd P. M. 45	6 32nd P. M. 45
5 32nd P. M. 45	7 32nd P. M. 45
6 32nd P. M. 45	8 32nd P. M. 45
7 32nd P. M. 45	9 32nd P. M. 45
8 32nd P. M. 45	10 32nd P. M. 45
9 32nd P. M. 45	11 32nd P. M. 45
10 32nd P. M. 45	12 32nd P. M. 45
11 32nd P. M. 45	1 32nd P. M. 45
12 32nd P. M. 45	2 32nd P. M. 45
1 32nd P. M. 45	3 32nd P. M. 45
2 32nd P. M. 45	4 32nd P. M. 45
3 32nd P. M. 45	5 32nd P. M. 45
4 32nd P. M. 45	6 32nd P. M. 45
5 32nd P. M. 45	7 32nd P. M. 45
6 32nd P. M.	